

PRESIDENT PAYS COMPLIMENT TO EFFICIENCY OF AMERICAN NAVY

Highly Patriotic Address Is Delivered by National Chief Executive at Luncheon Given by New York Citizens.

FLEET REPRESENTS SENTIMENT OF COUNTRY

Bestows Praise on Secretary Daniels for Bringing Up Fighting Force on Water Until It Equals All Needs.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, May 17.—President Wilson delivered a patriotic address on the American flag and the protection it carries for Americans at a luncheon given today in his honor by the New York citizens' committee for the reception of the Atlantic fleet.

When the president arose to speak upon the occasion of the arrival of the fleet, he was enthusiastically cheered. Five hundred army and navy officers and other guests listened to his remarks and applauded.

All the officers were in full dress uniform. Among the guests were Jacob Schiff, Joseph H. Choate, August Belmont and many other prominent New Yorkers were among those present.

Full Text of Address.
The full text of the president's address was as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, Mr. Secretary, Admiral Fletcher and gentlemen of the fleet:
This is not an occasion upon which it seems to me that it would be wise for me to make any remarks but I would deprive myself of a great gratification if I did not express my pleasure at being here, my gratitude for the splendid reception which has been accorded me as the representative of the nation and my profound interest in the navy of the United States.

"This is an interest with which I was apparently made, for I began when I was a young man, and has ripened with my knowledge of affairs and policies of the United States. I think it is a natural, instructive judgment of the people of the United States that they may express their power, and their interest is partly, I believe, because that navy somehow is expected to express their character, not within our own borders, where that character is understood, but outside our borders, where it is hoped we may occasionally touch others with some slight vision of what America stands for.

Praises Secretary Daniels.
"But before I speak of the navy at the United States, I want to take advantage of the first public opportunity I have had to speak of the secretary of the navy, to express my confidence and my admiration, and to say that he has my unqualified support, for I have counseled with him in intimate fashion, I know how sincerely he has at heart that everything that the navy does and handles should be done and handled as the people of the United States wish their navy to be handled, because efficiency is something more than organization.

"Efficiency runs into every well considered detail of personnel and method. Efficiency runs to the extent of lifting the ideal of a service above every personal interest. So that when I speak my support of the secretary of the navy, I am merely speaking my support of what I know every true lover of the navy to desire and to propose; for the navy of the United States is in the hands of a man who is something more than organization.

No Suggestion of Bluster.
"I like to imagine in my thoughts this ideal. These quiet ships, lying in the river have no suggestion of bluster about them, no intimation of aggression. They are commanded by men thoughtful of the duty of citizens as well as the duty of officers—men acquainted with the traditions of the great service to which they belong—men who know by touch with the people of the United States what sort of purposes they ought to entertain and what sort of discretion they ought to exercise, in order to use those engines of force as engines to promote the interests of humanity.

"For the interesting and inspiring thing about America is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property, we wish to question no nation's honor, we wish to stand selfishly in the way of no nation. We want nothing that we cannot get by our own legitimate enterprise and by the inspiration of our own example and standing for these things, it is our obligation on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for, and speaking for those things which all humanity must desire.

"When I think of the flag which those ships carry, the only touch of color about them, the only thing that moves as it had a settled spirit in it, in their solid structure, it seems to me that I see alternate strips of parchment upon which are written the rights of liberty and justice and strips of blood spilled to vindicate those rights and then, in the corner a prediction of the blue serene into which every nation may swim which stands for these great things.

"The mission of America is the

ARGUMENTS IN RIGGS BANK CASE CAUSE DISPLAY OF MUCH ANGER

Grave Charges Against McAdoo and Williams Are Reiterated by Counsel for Financial Institution.

WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS ALLEGED SPITWORK

Fine Imposed Because All Loans Covering 18 Years Were Not Forthcoming at Demand of Comptroller.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, May 17.—Argument on motions by government counsel to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction the injunction suit brought by the Riggs National bank against treasury officials began today in the District of Columbia supreme court. Frank J. Hogan, for the bank, occupied the entire day opposing the government's contentions, and will resume tomorrow.

An indication of the bitterness with which the litigation will be fought developed soon after the case was called. The opposing lawyers engaged in a heated wrangle over publicity methods employed in the proceedings, upon which Justice McAdoo, presiding, called a halt with the announcement that "this court is not going to be used as a laboratory to test bad blood."

Stands on U. S. Rights.
Louis Brandeis, Samuel Untermyer and associate counsel for Secretary McAdoo, Comptroller of the Currency, Williams and Treasurer John Burke, who are charged with conspiring to wreck the Riggs bank, filed briefs in support of their motions to dismiss the proceedings. They maintained that "a suit involving the property of the United States is a suit against the United States," and that the government cannot be made a party to a suit without its consent. The officers in their dealings with the bank, it was declared, acted in their official capacity and within the law. The right of the bank to sue in equity also was challenged on the ground that it had an adequate remedy at law.

Exemption of Power Charged.
Mr. Hogan charged that the argument that a political agent had been injected into the case and that 80 per cent of the affidavits filed by Secretary McAdoo had nothing to do with the proceedings. He cited authorities to show that the officer of the government may be made amenable to the court when they attempt to usurp authority and asserted that Mr. McAdoo usurped authority by assuming to be the legal officer of the United States and withholding \$900,000 in bonds due the Riggs bank to satisfy penalties imposed by Comptroller Williams.

Referring to Comptroller Williams, Mr. Hogan said: "We have to the bar an individual who has been acting as a law administrator and become a law violator."

Severely Scores Officials.
The withdrawal of American Red Cross and Panama canal funds from deposit at the Riggs bank, the attorney declared, was brought about through the influence of Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams. "Together," he said, "these men took away from the Riggs bank more than \$2,000,000 in deposits, yet they say that the bank must be closed because it is today it they had not helped it."

The attorney dwelt at length upon demands for information made upon the Williams by the bank. He said the director of the bank held the last summer and asked the comptroller just what he desired the bank to do, but that no advice or suggestions were received.

Wanted Report for Eighteen Years.
In demanding a penalty of \$5,000 from the bank for failure to furnish a report of the loans of the institution for eighteen years, Mr. Hogan declared that Comptroller Williams made an erroneous calculation in ordering the bank to pay that amount, which was due in interest to the bank, and notified the bank that it would be subject to a "further and continuing penalty."

"We thought he meant what he said," continued the attorney. "If an individual from Williams' affidavit that he was merely attempting to bully the officers of the bank. He now says he had no intention of exacting further penalty and he makes his attempt to calculate the amount that had been incurred."

National City Not Involved.
Touching upon the statement in Mr. McAdoo's affidavit that the secretary did not know but two officers of the National City bank of New York and that he had no dealings with that institution to arouse hostility, Mr. Hogan said the National City bank was in no way connected with this case and did not own a dollar's worth of stock in the Riggs bank.

"Mr. McAdoo charges that he was not made a defendant in this case in good faith," he added, "but in order that libel might be circulated under protection of the law. That is a contemptible and unfounded aspersion upon Senator Bailey and myself as counsel for the plaintiff."

It was believed tonight that probably two more days would be occupied by the arguments on the legal phases of the proceedings. If the court should overrule the motions to dismiss, the defendant officials then would have to show cause why they should not be immediately enjoined from continuing the alleged unlawful interference with the bank.

WAR PORTUALLY DECLARED, SAYS SALAMORA ORGAN OF SITUATION

Purpose of Italy Is Not Only to Free Provinces From Foreign Rule, but in Interest of Civilization.

POPULACE URGED TO SHOW MODERATION

No Insults Must Be Offered German and Austrian Ambassadors When They Leave Kingdom.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Rome, May 17 (7:45 p. m., via Paris, May 18, 1:20 a. m.).—The Giornale d'Italia, which has been a strong supporter of the Salandra cabinet and was among the first to advocate military preparation, publishes a significant article today.

"War," says the paper, "is virtually declared by concord of the king, the government and the nation. The wonderful secret dream which for half a century has strengthened Italy in its long wait is about to be transformed into the radiant reality."

"Italy is about to engage not only in a war to liberate the remainder of the Italian provinces under foreign rule, but in a war for civilization." The Giornale d'Italia urges a union of all parties and the cessation of all conflicting passions. "When war broke out," it adds, "Berlin and Vienna were the scenes of savage attempts against the diplomatic representatives and the subjects of the countries against which Germany and Austria had declared. These were considered the deplorable excesses of a hysterical minority. Instead, they were the first manifestations of methods which later developed into the most sordid duty of a civilized people, respect for diplomatic immunity is one of the highest forms of political civilization."

Alluding to the "imminent departure" of Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, and Baron von Macchio, the Austrian ambassador, the paper continues in the Italian proverb, "For the flying enemy build a golden bridge."

Throughout the day the chamber of deputies was crowded with members, many of whom had hastened to Rome in their anxiety regarding the crisis and the imminent decision of the cabinet. Outside the chamber great crowds gathered, the majority of whom voiced their opinion that the delay on the part of the government would be disadvantageous, as it would give time for the completion of preparations by Austria and Germany.

There was an active exchange of cipher telegrams today between the Austrian and German embassies and Vienna and Berlin.

SPECIAL TRAINS READY FOR TUNISIAN DIPLOMATS

Rome (via Paris, May 18, 2:30 a. m.).—Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, and Baron von Macchio, the Austrian ambassador, are preparing to leave Rome, according to the newspapers. A special train is readied to take Prince von Buelow to Chisone, Switzerland, and Baron von Macchio to Ala, in the Austrian Tyrol.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

Victories in the West for the allies and a continuing German offensive in the east are disclosed in the latest official reports of the various war channels.

Two miles of German trenches captured by the British first army in the region of Arras, according to the taking of a large number of German prisoners and the annihilation of one German contingent, numbering several hundred men by their own artillery fire, are recorded by Field Marshal Sir John French, and the Paris office is announcing a further success for the British arms in France, a short distance north of La Bassée.

German positions, according to Paris, have been taken in the Ailly wood and German attacks near Berry-au-Bac and on the outskirts of the forest of Lorette were arrested by the fire of the French, while to the west of the Yser canal in Belgium, German positions have been evacuated owing to threatened enveloping movements.

The Austrians in central Galicia declared that they have advanced toward the upper Dniester and occupied Drohobycz, forty miles south of Lemberg.

The final decision of Italy as to whether she will enter the war is still being withheld. An announcement of her purpose is expected with the convening of parliament next Thursday.

Over a hundred persons have been killed. An attempt has been made to assassinate Jose Chagas, who was shot four times by Senator Freitas. Gendarmes shot and killed Freitas. President Wilson at a luncheon in New York in connection with his review of the battleship fleet, probably had the note to Germany in mind when he said:

"The inspiring thing about America is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself."

GERMAN'S REPLY EXPECTED BEFORE END OF WEEK TO AMERICAN NOTE

Ambassadors From Berlin and Vienna Are Both Trying to Bring About Friendly Adjustment of Situation.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS SUSPENDED FOR TIME

Nothing to Arbitrate, So Far as Principles Involved Are Concerned, Is Opinion of Officials in Washington.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, May 17.—Germany is expected to answer the American note of last Friday before the end of this week, Ambassador Gerard cabled the state department today that he had read the document to Herr von Jagow, the foreign minister, Saturday morning, and that an early reply would be forthcoming.

The ambassador was given no intimation of the feeling of the German government. He was assured merely that the subject would require consideration by the higher officials, and that a reply would be ready soon.

Inasmuch as the press had not been permitted to publish the text of the note the ambassador also was unable to report on the state of public opinion toward it.

Teutonic Ambassadors Active.
In the meantime the diplomatic activity of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, both of whom are understood to be endeavoring to prevent a rupture of friendly relations between Germany and the United States, is attracting much attention.

Neither of the diplomats would discuss the subject today. Dr. Dumba had a long conference with Secretary Bryan and later with other officials at the state department. It is known that he discussed informally the situation produced by the sinking of the Lusitania and the sealing of the American note and it is understood also that Secretary Bryan apprised President Wilson in New York of the substance of the conversation.

Later Dr. Dumba conferred with Count von Bernstorff.

Urged Suspension of Attacks.
Both the Austrian and German ambassadors are understood to have telegraphed to their government urging suspension of submarine attacks on passenger ships while the diplomatic discussions are in progress because of the serious situation that has resulted in the United States because of the sinking of the Lusitania. They have cautioned extreme care lest the sinking of another ship with American lives aboard may lead to an immediate break in relations of the United States with Germany.

Austria is watching with much interest the situation with which her ally is confronted in the United States and her influence is being used in the direction of assisting in a peaceful adjustment.

Various suggestions have been discussed by the German and Austrian ambassadors and it is understood that many of them have been called to their home governments. Neither is informed as yet as to the policy the German government finally will follow. That Count von Bernstorff is endeavoring to secure the adoption of a policy by his government which will satisfy public opinion in Germany with reference to the continued use of the submarine as a commerce destroyer and still meet the American appeal for humane treatment of passengers and crews of belligerent vessels is the prevalent belief in many quarters.

Conditional Argument Expected.
The general expectation here is that Germany will reiterate her willingness to abandon her present submarine warfare on merchant ships and follow the maritime law if the allies permit the shipments of foodstuffs to civilians in belligerent territory. In this connection there has been some consideration given in official quarters here to the advantage of maintaining an effective blockade of the German coast, it has never admitted their right to interrupt trade with neutral countries unless it is proved to be of a contraband character with an undue threat to Germany.

Many non-contraband cargoes bound for neutrals are said to have been detained and the sending of an embassy note to Great Britain on the subject in the near future is expected, according to well informed opinion tonight. High officials have made it clear, however, that whatever the United States may undertake with reference to the allies must be distinct from its controversy with Germany and that it will not be obligated to another country to secure concessions from Great Britain, though endeavoring of its own accord to secure an acquiescence in what the American government considers its rights under international law.

Must Accept Principles.
As for the questions raised in the American note which Germany is understood to be willing to arbitrate, officials here say the American government will not be satisfied with less than an acceptance of the principles of humanity and legality set forth in the note. That Germany may question the right of neutrals aboard belligerent vessels carrying contraband and offer to arbitrate it is anticipated here. This idea already has been rejected in high official quarters because of the conviction that the

ALLIED FORCES IN WEST DRIVE GERMAN FROM MANY TRENCHES

General Offensive Movement by British Follows Ten Days of Hurling Back Attacks by Teutonic Invaders.

DEFINITE DECLARATION BY ITALY THURSDAY

Trains Now in Readiness to Take Ambassadors of Kaiser and Francis Joseph Across Border From Rome.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, May 17 (6:02 p. m.).—Field Marshal Sir John French, in a message tonight, informed the British people that their troops had again assumed the offensive after a fortnight spent in hurling back the German attacks and had swept across the south of Richebourg-L'Avoue over a two-mile front.

This movement, which resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners, many of whom surrendered in bodies, is still under way and gives indication of being as important in the matter of territory won as was the recent French advance. Elsewhere along the western battle front a full prevails.

Austro-Germans Progress.
In the east, Vienna reports that Sunday passed without much activity. This is considered a military circle here as a possible lull in the Russian advance. Elsewhere along the western battle front a full prevails.

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COLD WAVE AND HEAVY FROSTS, IS BUREAU WARNING

Report to the weather bureau told of two disturbances, one accompanied by heavy frosts in Nebraska, Minnesota and parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the other attended by rains over the northern states east of the Mississippi, were said to be responsible for the unsettled condition and low temperatures.

FREEZING TEMPERATURE VISITS MINNESOTA

St. Paul, Minn., May 17.—Snow fell here tonight and at several northern Minnesota points during the day. Freezing temperatures were reported from Duluth and other northern cities tonight.

CHARGED WITH EMBROIDERY

Chicago, May 17.—W. E. Boruff, 44 years old, employed by Nelson Morris & Company as a salesman at Salt Lake City, Utah, was arrested here today charged with embezzling \$6,000 from the firm.

Another Oklahoma Bank Robbed

Burbank, Okla., May 17.—Three masked men, without violence, robbed the Farmers' State bank today and fled with \$1,000 in currency. Passes later arrested three men believed to be the robbers.

BRITISH CARRY TWO MILES OF TRENCHES

London, May 17 (8:20 p. m.).—Field Marshal Sir John French commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces in France, today sent a report under date of May 17 to the war department here as follows:

"The first army has gained further successes south of Richebourg-L'Avoue, on a front of two miles were captured. This morning several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to our troops, who continue to fight with great gallantry and determination. One of these bodies, while trying to surrender, was caught by German artillery fire and practically annihilated."

"The exact number of prisoners has not yet been ascertained, but 550 have been cleared to the lines of communication."

"On the remainder of the front, the British have taken a thousand prisoners and some machine guns."

"To the north of Arras, a thick mist has prevailed all day, preventing any important action on either side. Nevertheless the struggle continues very actively on the slopes of Lorette especially. There we have repulsed all the German counter-attacks."

"At Villers-Au-Bois, near Berry-au-Bac, the enemy made an attack on our trenches which was immediately arrested. The number of German prisoners taken by us on Sunday in the attack at Villers-Au-Bois was 350, besides fifty wounded."

"This morning at break of day, we carried out an attack in the Ailly wood, occupying several German works; we also took three machine guns and 250 prisoners, among whom were several officers."

"In the outskirts of the forest of La Prete two German battalions made three attempts to sortie from their trenches, but our fire held them up short."

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WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, May 17.—Next Mexico: Showers Tuesday, except far southwest; Wednesday fair west, showers east portion.